THE LAKESIDE LINE.

IT WILL BE OPENED TWO WEEKS FROM TO-DAY,

THE TRACK NEARLY COMPLETED.

Attractions of the Beautiful Resort-A Large Menageric-None But White People Admitted.

Early in this month, probably on the 15th, will be opened one of the most complete suburban lines of electric rail-way running into this city. The line is in course of construction now from the Chamberlayne-avenue terminus of the pathy. Barlon Heights line to Lakeside Park, and when completed will be operated by the Richmond Rallway and Electric Company.

The cars will be run direct from First and Broad Streets to Lakeside Park, a distance of slightly more than seven miles, without change, and passengers from any point on the lines of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company in this city or Manchester will be hauled directly to Lakeside.

A MAGNIFICENT PARK.

This means a great deal to the public of Richmond, as it opens up to them one of the most beautiful suburban resorts in this section of the country. The park is the property of Major Lewis Ginter, who has decided to throw it open to the public with the one restriction that only white people shall enter it, and under the capable management of Mr. Anton H. Thierman, to whom Major Ginter has turned the property over, it has been converted into a garden spot, and one

Lakeside one of the most beautiful spots in the South, and with its natural advantages, together with the many artificial charms added to it, no more charming resort can be found by pleasure-seekers. Mr. Thierman has gotten together a large and excellent menagerie which is exhibited to all the visitors, and the animals caged therein include some exceedingly valuable and rare specimens, among them being a cage of lions and other feroclous and carnivorous beasts

A WATER BICYCLE. The other attractions of the park are food and light refreshments will be

and P streets, being painted and equip-ped, ready for service. They will be of the scating capacity to almost one thouthe same yellow hue as are the Clay-street cars now, and are capable of seatperfect in every detail.

VERY HEAVY TRACK. The track over which they will run will be smooth and solid, too, as it is being onstructed of sixty-pound steel rails on rock ballast. The route selected is from hamberlain avenue along Laburnum venue to the Hill monument; thence up Chamberiain avenue along Laburnum avenue along Laburnum avenue to the Hill menument; thence up the Hermitage road to the bottom of the hill opposite Young's pond, when it will branch off and run to the park over a private road through grounds owned by private road through grounds owned by Laymen's Hall, Baltimore, on Thursday Laymen's

CONVENIENT TO SUBURBAN CLUBS. In addition to conveying passengers to Lakeside, the cars will run in close proximity to the Deep-Run Hunt Club, proximity to the Deep-Run Hunt Club, and will prove a great convenience to members of that organization, as well as to members of the Lakeside Wheel Club, whose club-house is shuated just south of the confines of the Lakeside Park.

A handsome station will be built at the Lakeside terminus of the new line, and it will be so enclosed as to afford shelter for all who may be caught at the park during a rain-storm.

SENIOR BAPTIST PASTOR HERE.

Rev. Mr. Hutson, Who Enjoys This Distinction-His Life-Work.

Last week's Religious Herald has the following, which will interest many Dispatch readers here and elsewhere: Rev. J. B. Hutson was born in Piltsyl-

vania county, Va., March 25, 1844. Al-though but 52 years of age, he is the senior Baptist pastor of the city in length of pastorate, having been in charge of the Pine-Street church for more than twenty-four years. His is the longest active Baptist pastorate of one and the same church in the history of the city. He was converted in a meeting held

by J. P. Kefauver, and was probably the first person ever baptized at Lafayette, Montgomery county, Va. His parents were devout Methodists, and he was the first of the family to become a Baptist. His educational advantages were meagre He was ordained at the Byrne-Street church, in Fetersburg, and was paster of Sappony church, in Sussex county, for two or three years.

HIS WORK IN RICHMOND. Mr. Hutson came to Richmond November 1, 1872. The Pine-Street church numbered 167 active members when he first took charge. It now numbers about 1,450, During his pasterate the church has



spacious house of worship, which was completed in 1888, at a cost of \$26,000. Of this all has been paid except \$1,000. Mr. Hutson is an indefatigable pastor. He visits every resident family in his congregation twice a year, averaging 1,500 congregation twice a year, averaging 1,500 visits annually, and knows every accessible sheep in his flock.

for other churches. He has held 1,699 funerals, and has conducted thirty-six protracted meetings in other churches, in which hundreds have made confession

Mr. Hutson has been for many years a member of the Foreign Mission Board and of the State Mission Board, and is also on the Education Board. For more than twelve years he was president of the Ventuck Mission. Conference and is now Baptist Ministers' Conference, and is now moderator of the Dover Association.

AN ENORMOUS BEE-HIVE.

Pine-Street church is now an enormou ee-hive, well organized, and doing a ast amount of work. Mr. Hutson preaches to great congregations; the midweek prayer-meetings are phenomenal in point of attendance and interest; the Sunday school is the largest in the city, and seven subordinate societies in the church represent various phases of church

pathy. As a pastor, he is watchful, dili-gent, and prudent. As a man, he is warm-hearted, sincere, sturdy, loyal in his friendships, and devoted to his work. A quiet vein of quaint and homely humor, of the sort which is commonly and not imaptly called "dry," lends zest to his discourses and sparkles in his conversa-tion.

It is not to be wondered at that so transparent, so devoted, so even-tempered, so affectionate a man should be popular with his people; and so he is. It is lar with his people; and so he is. It is safe to say that the Pine-Street people would not exchange him for any other preacher in the round world.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

Base-Ball-A Warm Discussion-Building Improvements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.-(Special.)-The reserve base-ball team played a game with the Gallaudets Wednesday afternoon and won by the score of 18

The Philodamic Society, at their last meeting, had a red-hot discussion over business affairs. At their next meeting full of attractions.

No expense has been spared to make it is anticipated that there will be a lively debate upon the Cuban question.

The manager of the Journal, Mr. S. J. Conwell, with his assistants-Editor-in-Chief Delaney, Exchange Editor Cullen, and Athletic Editor Pierce, and others associated with them-is preparing for the issue of a special jubilee No. of forty-eight pages next month. The paper will contain, in addition to the regular features, a special athletic supplement. The return debate between George town and the New York University Law School Debating societies will take place Friday, June 4th, at Carnegie Hall, New York city. The question is: "Resolved, an excellent restaurant, where both solid food and light refreshments will be served at city prices, a number of delightful shaded walks and lovers' retreats, and a beautiful sheet of water, on which at all times may be seen a love of the handsomer, awars outside the second of the handsomer.

flock of the handsomest swans outside of Central Park, in New York. In addition to these, a water bleyele has been plans for the permanent gallery of Gaston Hall. The bids for the structure are expected in a few days. The Alumni placed on the lake, and those so disposed Association of the university has the may pedal over the rippling surface of work in charge, and is paying the ex-the lake when they desire. the lake when they desire.

The cars to be run on the Lakeside
line have already reached the city, and
are now in the sheds at Twenty-ninth

hard wood and will add greatly to the hard wood and will add greatly to the

street cars now, and are capable of seating, comfortably, seventy-five people.

The Hospital Aid Committee will meet at the Arlington Hotel, Tuesday, May 4th, for further consideration of the hoscity, as they are constructed on pital plans. The tenants of the pro-perty at the corner of Thirty-fifth and N streets, where the hospital is to be located, have been notified to vacate and

following as closely as pos-a now laid off for the dum-h Major Ginter has been gramme was the same as that given in Laymen's Hall, Baltimore, on Thursday evening, and was as follows: "Georgeevening and was as follows: George devening and was devening and was as follows: George devening and w Mandolin clubs.

FINCASTLE.

Personal Notes-The Fruit-Rain Needed-Wheat.

FINCASTLE, VA., May 1 .- (Special.)-Dr. T. L. Robertson, who made an attempt upon his life here a short time less to the chickens," ago, has recovered sufficiently to return

The frost has done considerable damage to fruit, but still there will be, without further accident, at least a half crop. Peaches have been damaged, but not as seriously as at first was feared. The

received will cause them to fall.

Our farmers are suffering for rain. We have had no rainfall, except a little sprinkle, for several weeks. Corn planting has been interrupted, and in some cases had to be stopped. But notwith-standing the frosts and dry weather, the wheat is looking well, and from present indications we will have an ab-

(Washington Star.)

"Do you think there is any luck in a four-leaf clover?" asked the young wo-

man. "Well," replied Mr. Barker, thoughtfully, "I can't trace the connection between any superstition and actual occur-rences. But I knew a girl who was very lucky soon after she found a four-leaf

"There isn't much to tell. While she was hunting the four-leaf clover she got her feet wet and caught a cold, and everybody said she was lucky that she didn't

> Southern Pig-Iron. (Atlanta Constitution.)

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The purchase of Alabama pig-iron in the foreign market has passed the experimental stage, and become one of the established features of our international commerce. Last year several large orders for southern pig-iron were teceived from Great Britain, most of which were supplied by our sister State on the other side of the Chattahoochee. While the receipt of these orders from abroad naturally kindled large expectations, it was, nevertheless, fully realized by our neighbors that Great Britain was only experimenting with our southern pig-iron, and that, perhaps after all it might not suit her, the period of uncertainty has pass-

menting with our southern pig-iron, and that, perhaps after all it might not suit her.

But the period of uncertainty has passed. During the first three months of the present year 50,000 tons of pig-iron have been exported from the South, against only 100,000 tons for all of last year. If the same rate of shipment continues, our exports for 1897 will reach at least 200,000 tons, and there is every reason to believe that this amount will be exceeded. What a vast change has taken place in the attitude of Great Britain toward this country, so far as the pulchase of pig-iron is concerned! There was a time when the British empire enjoyed a monopoly in the production of iron, and looked with scorn upon the products of other countries. Within the last few years, however, our British friends have commenced to doubt the superiority of their domestic iron and to look abroad for supplies. That Great Britain has deigned to become a purchaser of our southern pig-iron is not only a most significant fact, but clearly proves that her own product is inferior to the output of our southern mines. While our sister State of Alabama is entitled to special congratulation, the victory is one which the entire section can unite in celebrating.

SAFE SARSAPARILLA. You get it when you ask for Ayer's.

exercised in respect of family affairs medals of merit which endeavors to defend the home which are permalife from dangers.

The Mother Watches

the books that are read, the friends that are made, the people and things that are introduced to the family

No parent would bring an un- rilla. The record known person into his home, a per- is too plain to be son without a known record, no ignored; too great matter what appearance the person to be imitated. in question made, or what position "You know he claimed.

And wise parents are as watchful ting when you get of medicines as of men. They want Ayer's Sarsapato know what the medicine is rilla." That's the that they bring into the family, to open sesame that be sure there is nothing injurious admits Ayer's to or hurtful in the remedy that is to the family. Ayer's be intrusted with health or even is the only sarsa-

Enquiry shows that Ayer's Sarsa- this can be said. parilla is the only sarsaparilla that The formula of presents itself to the home, its Ayer's Sarsapa-"character" in its hand, like a good rilla is sent free and honest servant. It takes time to any reputable to make character. Reputation is physician on reof shorter growth; it is what we are quest, and so the said to be or appear to be. Charac- remedy goes

What We Are.

Reputation is like the paint on the tion. The physiactor's face, it can be rubbed off. cian knows it is a Character is like the wrinkles and pure remedy and lines that time makes, which cannot a safe one. Does be erased. Character is what is this fact strike achievement. It has taken Ayer's a depth of possibility in that state- all others because they were secret, names given him in baptism. The

That's a question worth consider- rivals who blow great bubbles of are not permitted to know what you the Fair, known as Rule 15:

nent while a million bubbles are

cures. That is the record of Aver's Sarsapa-

what your 're getparilla of which into thousands of families by a physician's introduc-

Family Favorites.

graven in granite. Reputation is you with all the force it should? Is there any danger in this? So cluded. It can't afford to confuse saparilla. what is written in sand. Shakes- Turn it around. Put it this way: much danger, that the World's Fair character with reputation, the bubpeare well calls reputation a "bub- You don't know what you are get- Commissioners, at Chicago, in 1803, ble with the medal. ble," and character may well be the ting under the name of sarsapa- would admit no other sarsaparilla The man with an alias is danger-

medal with its indelible record of rilla, unless you get Ayers. There's to the Fair but Ayer's, shutting out ous, even if the alias is one of the

WHAT makes Ayer's Sarsa- Sarsaparilla half a century to en- mest you will do well to try to fath- therefore to be classed as "nostrums man whose name is John Jones, and parilla the favorite grave its character." Many chemical compound may and dangerous." Read the rule gov- who comes into the family as Many chemical compound may and dangerous." But its character is fixed. It has be palmed of as sarsaparilla, if you erning the admission of exhibits to John, is dangerous. He's not to be

You can under-Sarsaparilla that could say: "I am and see."

trusted. It's the same with the ing. There is a certain censorship reputation. It only points to its get when you ask for "sarsaparilla." "Articles that are in any way dangerous medicine. If it borrows the same or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical sarsaparilla flavor or a sarsaparilla

preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the expoaround the house.

Masked Medicines.

stand in the light like masked men, are unknown of this fact, the quantities. The masked man may value of Ayer's be a philanthropist, wanting to do medals. They his good deeds in secret, and so mean character. choosing night and wearing a mask Other sarsapa- that he may hide his benevolence, rillas came to the He may be -- but the chances are World's Fairgates he's a burglar. The Veiled Prophet with a rainbow of Khorassan is the type of all these bubble of reputa- motley maskers. He veiled his face tion. But the on the claim that his beauty was judges said: "It's too rare for the common eye to gaze not what you look on. But underneath the veil was like or what you the face of a demon. Every sarsacall yourself. It's parilla that promises healing, but what you are. wears a veil over its formula is of What are you?" the veiled prophet class. It's easy And as they could to be a prophet. You have only not say what they to promise. Ayer's Sarsaparille were the gates of deals with history. It points back the Fair were shut to its fifty years of cures, a against them. It record which cannot be imitated was only Ayer's as the remedy is, by

Imitation Sarsaparilla. called sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the favorite

and I am sarsapa- of the family, because it has a recrilla. Prove me, ord which stands for character: because you know what you are The family can't getting when you get it. Rememafford to admit ber: You don't know what you're what the Fair ex- getting unless you get Ayer's Sar-

"AYER'S CUREBOOK,"

A story of cures told by the cured, will effectually answer any questions as to what Ayer's Sarsaparilla does. A book of too pages, to half-tone portraits, royal Holland covers. Free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The safe rule in buying sarsaparilla: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"Ripening" of Crenm-Nux Vomien for Chickens, Etc.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you please inform me, through your Query column, who is the Consul-General to Australia from this country, and his address? SUBSCRIBER. Daniel W. Maratta, Melbourne.

Nux Vomien for Chickens To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Be so kind as to publish in Sunday's Dispatch how much nux vomica must b given to young chickens to destroy hawks and yet prove harmless to the hickens, and oblige, respectfully Tamworth, Va. J. 1

The amount which could be fed to chickens without poisoning them is very small, probably a fraction of a grain We do not consider it possible to give sufficient nux vomica to young chickens "to destroy hawks and yet prove harm-

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please inform me how to make a co give milk. I have a cow that has a large udder but gives very little milk I wish you would tell me how to soften it make her give milk. E. M. G. It is difficult to understand the sig nificance of an inquiry of "how to make a cow give milk," but it is also asked how to soften the udder, and if this is hardened from disease of the gland, treatment should be directed to that part. If the udder is in a normal condition, attention to the feeding of the ani mal should cause a flow of milk. If however, the udder is hardened from inflammation, the treatment will vary according to the stage of the disease. In the first stages fomentations of warm water and poultices are indicated, as well as laxative medicines and febrifuges. If the disease has passed the acute stage and is in a chronic condition, benefit may be derived by rubbing the hardened portions vigorously with a stimulating liniment and painting them with compound tincture of Further remedies are described in a special report on diseases of cattle, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1802, which can only be obtained from members of Congress.

Butter-Making.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you give me the scientific reason why, in butter making, cream is usually allowed to "turn" (become loppering) be-fore being churned? What is the diffore being churned? ference in quality between butter made from sweet and that from sour cream?

The changes which occur in cream when held to better prepare it for churning are usually called, collectively, the 'ripening' process. The most noticeable change is the development of acidity, which may be fast or slow, according to temperature and other conditions, and which usually fends in thickening or "loppering," as noted by the inquirer. This development of acid is due to the action of bacteria, being semething like the action of yeast. The result is to bring the cream to a condition where (being "ripe") it can be churned at a lower temperature, the butter more exhaustively obtained, and the butter itself being firmer, of better texture, and of a higher or more decided flavor than when made from sweet, or unripened cream, Some prefer the mild flavor from sweet cream, but the markets generally call this "flat," and demand a more pronounced aroms and taste. It is to se-

he obtained from the same weight of cream, in consequence of proper ripening. Notice to Correspondents.

In answering queries our first attention will be given to the letters of those cor respondents who ask but one question each.

We cannot publish copyrighted songs and poems without the permission of the owner of the copyright. This column is not an advertising me-

dium. No query will receive attention the answer to which would necessitate the advertising of any person's business or wares. Nor will any attention be given to long 'strings" of questions. Every week

numbers of correspondents ignore this rule of ours, and afterwards wonder why their queries are not answered. Many queries are not answered be-

cause similar, ones have been recently answered. We cannot undertake to ascertain the value of old coins. For that information

write to some dealer in them. We cannot undertake to answer queries by mail; we can only answer them

hrough this column. We are frequently called upon to republish poems and songs, but we will not undertake to do so, except where the production called for has some his torical or peculiar literary merit, and is not of easy access to the average reader. Address 'Query Editor, Dispatch Office, Richmond, Va."

N. B. We do not read unsigned letters.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS.

From a French Point of View. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1897. The W. Randolph Company, Richmond,

This work is admirably, though rather gaudily, presented to the public. It does not exhibit our vast and complex country so much from "a (generic) French point of view," as from the point of view of one particular Frenchman, peculiarly situated and conditioned in his own country. He professes to be a Republican; try. He professes to be a Republican; but is of the over-conservative kind; wellbred, with excellent social status, of satisfactory estate, quiet and contented with himself, his manners, his tastes, his judgment, and his entire environment. Withal, he professes to like the United States, and overflows with grateful acknowledgments of the kind attentions which he received.

From his own statements, we do not see how his anonymity can be preserved, nor even why it was assumed, with such examples (which he mentions) as those of Dickens, Trollope, De Tocqueville, Bourget, Savarin, the Duc de Liancourt, Frederika Bremer, and others.
Some of the author's generalizations

are sweeping and dubious, and he em-braces the whole country, but whenever he differentiates the South, it is in rather favorable manner. His hardest blows are given to Chicago, Boston, Concord, and Plymouth. He styles what he ex-perienced in Chicago as "a combination perienced in Chicago as "a combination of Plato and pork," and says: "Pork has made Chicago and not Plato." He even renews his clutch upon New England; but they can afford to laugh in their sleeves at this unbroken French critic and shake in his face "Outre Mer," writ-

and shake in his face "Outre Mer," written by the widely-known Paul Bourget,
a member of the French Academy.
Notwithstanding all the objections that
may be taken to the views of our author,
he does probe some of our social and
political sores; points out some of our
excesses; warns us of some of our dangers, and urges us to preserve our literties for the make of France and other
countries, who are looking to us as their
guide and exemplar. His animadver-

an indecent bet to back some of his allegations. "An acquaintance who knew that I was interested in American peculiarities offered to bet me \$5 for each day, for two weeks, that each morning there would be an account of a suicide in the struggle. Of course, prohibition trinewspapers, and \$25 that at the end of the two weeks there would have been not lovers, but how, we leave a reading of the book to tell. It is a book written the first bet, but took the second, and lost, with great power, with much tenderness the two weeks there would have been not less than ten suicides noted. I declined the first bet, but took the second, and lost, for in those fourteen days there were eleven suicides." He may have been sorry that he lost, for he says he had plenty of money for good living in France. though not enough for American extrava-

His criticism may possibly do some little good, as he would tell us "that faithful are the wounds of a friend." It is a fact to be noted that our literary press has furnished us so near the same time two works, in one of which a native Virginian, of good ability and attainments writes down the South, and in the other a "cultured" descendant of Lafayette own sister, America and the Americans. a husband of her own rank that she THE SACRIFICE OF FOOLS. By R. marries. This husband, who in twenty-Manifold Craig. New York and Lon-don: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1896, Pp. 309. Cloth, ornamented.

parts, thrilling story, are in England, India, and Africa. But if there is delineated in it any "sacrifice of fools," it also presents, in a manner perhaps more striking, the non-sacrifice of fools, from which most of the troubles of the persons involved take their rise. A daughter marries against the com-mand of her mother an inciplent madman, who, as a talented and energetic engineer, carries her to Africa and India. He becomes really insane, and constrains her to lead with him a solitary and hopeless life. At last their dreadful retreat is discovered by another engineer, a friend of the disconsolate mother in Eng-

invaded, the maniac husband destroys

himself. The hardly disconsolate widow

is escorted to her mother by her rescuer,

The scenes of this varied, and, in many

and the yearning hearts of long-sorrow-ing parent and child run into each other like an inundation.

The happiness of this gladsome ration to home and parental and filial de votion is increased by the genuine af-fection which has sprung up between the rescuer and the rescued-Major Vivian Riccarton Saville, late of the Bombay staff corps, and Salome (the young and beautiful widow), only child of the (ate Hon. Rivers Ruthergien. They are made man and wife under highly promiddle main and printing and printing circumstances. The imperious mother always possessed many fine qualities, and exults, not only in the recovery of her lest child, but in her union with the gallant gentleman who had found and

saved her, and displays her generosity to

THE STAND-BY. By Edmund P. Dole.

others also.

THE STAND-BY. By Edmund P. Dole. 12mo., 230 pages. The Century Company, New York. Price, \$1.25.

The novel is, not even excluding the orator, the most efficient vehicle by which the merits of economic and moral questions can be conveyed to the people, and Mr. Dole has given a strking illustration of this in The Stand-By. It is a prohibition story told with captivation. a prohibition story, told with captivating dramatic interest, and with much more

dramatic interest, and with much more fairness than is usually shown by authors writing a confessedly partisan work. Mr. Dole, who is now Assistant Attorney-General of Hawati, is a New Englander, and his book is the history of a long fight to enforce prohibition in a Maine village after the Maine ilquor law had been placed on the statute-books of the State. It is a real story, founded on actual occurrences, and the reader will be surprised to find how openly the law was defied at first. The prohibition hero is a young editor, with nothing but good looks, brains, and determination. The anti-prohibition hero is a middle-aged distiller of wealth, whose wealth has been used to help the poor and everybody in

Americans are pleased to call a democracy." &c., and he charges "the nation at large" with "a narrowmindedness only equalled in Turkey and China."

Would have him have, except the house of the nation of the natio This dignified, refined, and self-com- to take from him his property. hibition hero, Craigin, falls in love with Isabella, the accomplished daughter of for those who in its pages are aptrue dramatic instinct of a popular novelist. And this by an author whose only other work is a dry legal one, called "Talks About Law."

CHRISTINE OF THE HILLS. By Max Dodd, Mead & Pemberton. 277 Pages. Dodd, Mead & Co., 151 Fifth avenue, New York. Price,

comes across a story so exquisitely told as this. There is little in the plot; it is all in the telling. Christine is an Italian peasant girl, ill treated by a brotherer only relative-and worse treated by four hours after the marriage files from the army conscription, is supposed to be dead for a long time, but shows his wicked face just in time to prevent her marrying a nobleman who had fallen in love with her. After that she becomes an actress in Vienna and her husband maltreats her while living on her wages. At last he is killed and a lover takes her to a happier home. With these scanty threads a lovely story is woven. The weaner is old Andrea, who has been the friend of her parents, and who always followed her with his love and care, at the same time keeping a sharp lookout to profit himself by her successes in life. His telling of it is inimitable. Mr. Pemberton is the author of "The Little Huguenot," "The Impregnable City," and

A MARITAL LIABILITY. By Elizabeth Phipps Frain, author of "A Social High-wayman," &c., &c. Illustrated by Violet wayman," &c., &c. Illustrated by Vlolet Oakley. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1897. Pp. 213. Price, 75c. This is one of the series of the dainty Lotos Library. The writing and story-telling are passable enough, but the gist of the story is improbable and unnatural. There could hardly have been any such "marital liability" as it describes, There are some good points and good characters in it, but one of the chief-Cynthia. Yorke-who was once the wife of the unnecessarily self-condemned Henry Van Vorst, is a horrid creature, whether as daughter, wife, mother, mistress of ser-vants, or member of society.

After his ten years' imprisonment, he was freed from every obligation to her, yet he rejected the professed love of

This hydra-headed monarchy that the would have him have, except the moral strive for it, the less they have of the

ness.

One crooked path in hopes to find their But it betrays them to a new affliction

The great vulgar throng of high and low rush and struggle and strive to gather gear, confident that large possessions ensure the giorious privilege of being independent. In their efforts for freedom, they make themselves incapable of its enjoyment. Covetousness is idola-try. Avarice hardens all within and pet-rifles the feeling. We are rifles the feeling. We are members one of another. We live upon one another Our sympathies, our loves, our affections are to us as the little and great roots are to us as the little and great roots of the trees that spread themselves out for nourishment, or the leaves that breathe in and out the common air. The unity of the Spirit, the communion of saints, is the doctrine of the natural world. Isolation is induration, incrustation, and perpetual imprisonment, and death. The courses of greed and avaries, make the mummy; the living, recognizable mummy. A fortune over and over again mummy. A fortune over and over again fetters, manacles, and indurates, and perverts every sensibility and affection of our being and vitiates and debases every toste and appetite. To such vic-tims freedom is the idlest fancy. They are slaves to their livers and kidneys, to lawyers, doctors, and pothecaries, Selfish ambition, for its devotees, accomplishes a destiny, in spite of its shows, little less enslaved and despicable than

its low born sister, avarice.

Avarice and ambition are the gregeneral stalking glants that range about the world and make the people drunk, and fix them in hard bondage, and make them familiar worshippers of lowest animals. And they have their agencies that do their work angle.

do their work easily everywhere.

We brag of our freedom. And perhaps
there is as much of mutual commonplace slavery in this country as anywhere on earth. The politicians, that talk most of our free country, are the veriest slaves—not only to low proclivities—but more or less subservient to and afraid of every voter—afraid to speak their sentiments; afraid to do their duty; afraid to think or act on principle.

Our high livers and high people are

Our high livers and high people are slaves to one another; slaves to the mantua-maker and callor and cook; slaves to the newspaper reporters; slaves to the newspaper reporters; slaves to the common crowd of gossipa. They are afraid of a breach of etiquette, of form, of fashior. They are afraid of seeming vulgar and ignorant, and display their ignorance and vulgarity in their desperate efforts to hide them both. Shoddy, cheap, and common souls and mean imitations would betray themselves, wrapped and adorned with all the silks and jewels of the East. They are afraid to smile, 10 such, freedom is unknown and hopeless. It is dangerous.

was freed from every obligation to her yet he rejected the profered love of Charlotte Pendexter until he was completely liberated and vindicated by his wife's death and that of her father. Then he, with Charlotte and his excellent child, Silvia, had an opportunity of enjoying a life of which so great a part had been grievously wrecked.

Freedom.

(Observations of a Philosophical Friend of Ours.)

"Cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in, To saucy doubts and fears."

Ten thousand things, in ordinary life, deprive us of the freedom which we were all made to enjoy. Children, who know least of restraint, are moved by natural impulses, and are pleased to do kind, innocent, joyous things, are the freest of our race. A little on in life, they are made familiar with cares and fears; they think and have doubts, difficulties, and objections; they conceive and imagine a thousand things necessary to set them free, and make freedom near to an impossibility. Little children shink nething about freedom, but enjoy it as their natural right. Men think a great deal about it, fight for it, make great sacridees to attain it, and the more they